United Nations A/65/813–S/2011/234

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
11 April 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

Letter dated 7 April 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In response to the letter of 29 March 2011 and its related annex circulated by the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan and contained in document A/65/801-S/2011/208, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the recent report of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group Co-Chairs on the Field Assessment Mission to the territories surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh, presenting the view of the Co-Chairs on the existing situation in these areas, as the previous report of 2005, clearly denies the disinformation and the distortion of facts disseminated by the Azerbaijani propaganda machine.

It is regrettable that Azerbaijan is once again misusing and misinterpreting the report of the Field Assessment Mission, just as in 2005, in order to justify its militaristic rhetoric and to move the discussions on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to other formats which can be harmful for the peace process in the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group.

Azerbaijan's own interpretation of this report contradicts the explanation of the Minsk Group Co-Chairs' presented in the document, thus discrediting their efforts.

We expect the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs to visit the northern part of Martakert region of Nagorno-Karabakh, the eastern part of Martuni region as well as Shahumyan region as soon as possible and to make a relevant report on the situation in these regions.

Please recycle

Armenia shares the position of the Co-Chairs stated in the report that only a peaceful settlement and negotiations can provide the prospects of a more definite future for the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/65/814

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 April 2011

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 112 (c)
Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of fifteen members of the Human Rights Council

Note verbale dated 14 April 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of the President of the General Assembly and, with reference to the decision of the Government of Georgia to present its candidature to the Human Rights Council for the period 2011-2014 and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/251, has the honour to transmit the voluntary pledges and commitments of Georgia with regard to its contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights (see annex).

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 14 April 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Candidature of Georgia to the Human Rights Council, 2011-2014

Voluntary pledges and commitments in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/251

1. Georgia is honoured to present its candidature to the Human Rights Council for the term of 2011-2014 as a confirmation of its commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights. Being a young democracy with a steadily improving human rights record, Georgia can play an important role in the Council's work in enhancing human rights at international, regional and national levels.

2. Georgia confirms its unequivocal support for all components of the United Nations human rights machinery and pledges its readiness to play an active role in the United Nations human rights protection system.

3. At the national level, since the 2003 Rose Revolution, Georgia has been consistently engaged in building a State based on the values of democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights and freedoms. Its efforts to shed the Soviet legacy have earned Georgia the place of a leading reformer in the rankings of a number of international institutions. Thanks to its commitment to reform, Georgia has become a responsible international player.

4. Reiterating its commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, Georgia, hereby makes the following voluntary pledges:

At the international level

- To fully cooperate with the Human Rights Council as set forth in General Assembly resolution 60/251 and promote its work, including in conflict areas worldwide, to strengthen the respect for and implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, especially for the most vulnerable groups.
- To actively cooperate with and to contribute to the effectiveness of the universal periodic review mechanism. In this regard, Georgia will submit, on a voluntary basis, a midterm report on follow-up to accepted universal periodic review recommendations, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 16/21. Georgia underwent the review procedure in an open and constructive manner in January 2011.
- To fully cooperate with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and support its activities.
- To closely cooperate with other human rights bodies, including those within the United Nations system and related agencies, as well as with the European Union, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and their relevant bodies.
- To continue to co-sponsor important universal human rights and humanitarian resolutions within the General Assembly.

- To cooperate fully with treaty monitoring bodies, submit national reports in a timely manner and take into account the relevant concluding observations and recommendations.
- To maintain its standing invitation to special procedures, receive their visits constructively and cooperate in the follow-up of the visits, as well as to contribute to the enhancement of the system of special procedures.
- To consider the opportunity to ratify those international and regional instruments to which it is not already a party (for a list of ratified instruments, see appendix), such as:
  - The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol
  - The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
  - The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
  - The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
  - The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

At the national level

- To further promote gender equality, the rights of women and the eradication of domestic violence, inter alia, through supporting the work of the Parliamentary Gender Equality Council and the implementation of the National Action Plan on Gender Equality developed in cooperation with civil society and international organizations.
- To direct further efforts towards the protection of the rights of the child and support the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Welfare of Children, with a special emphasis on childcare institutions, including alternative care systems, and programmes for homeless and street children.
- To continue its work to strengthen the protection and promotion of minority rights by supporting the implementation of its five-year National Action Plan on the National Concept of Tolerance and Civil Integration, developed through cooperation between the Ethnic Minority Council of the Public Defender's Office and the cross-sectoral Council of Tolerance and Civil Integration.
- To sustain efforts in the prevention, protection against and prosecution of human trafficking, by continually enhancing the effectiveness of its victim-centred national referral mechanism, establishing more victims' shelters and supporting the implementation of comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation.
- To maintain a strong commitment to protect against and prevent discrimination in all forms.
- To continue the collaboration with the Public Defender's Office to effectively address cases of ill-treatment and to work towards eradicating maltreatment in all types of detention facilities.

- **To further promote legislative harmonization of national laws with international human rights standards, inter alia, by implementing the accepted recommendations made during the universal periodic review in a timely manner.**
- **To continue to provide support to the work of national inter-agency coordination councils, as well as to the engagement of civil society, public agencies and international organizations, in the crafting and implementation of human rights policy in Georgia.**
- **To support the constructive involvement of international partners engaged in national human rights dialogue to ensure the exchange of best practices and lessons learned.**
- **To uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of human rights.**

Appendix

Human rights instruments to which Georgia is a party

Universal Human Rights Conventions

1. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field
2. Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea
3. Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War
4. Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War
5. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)
6. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II)
7. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
8. Convention on the Political Rights of Women
9. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
10. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
11. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
12. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
13. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
14. Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction
15. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
16. Convention on the Rights of the Child
17. Amendment to article 43 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
18. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
19. Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption
20. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
21. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
22. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

23. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

24. Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

International Labour Organization Conventions

1. Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (Convention No. 29)

2. Convention concerning Annual Holidays with Pay (Convention No. 52)

3. Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize (Convention No. 87)

4. Convention concerning the Organization of the Employment Service (Convention No. 88)

5. Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively (Convention No. 98)

6. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value (Convention No. 100)

7. Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (Convention No. 105)

8. Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (Convention No. 111)

9. Convention concerning Basic Aims and Standards of Social Policy (Convention No. 117)

10. Convention concerning Employment Policy (Convention No. 122)

11. Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (Convention No. 138)

12. Convention concerning Vocational Guidance and Vocational Training in the Development of Human Resources (Convention No. 142)

13. Convention concerning Protection of the Right to Organize and Procedures for Determining Conditions of Employment in the Public Service (Convention No. 151)

14. Convention concerning Seafarers' Welfare at Sea and in Port (Convention No. 163)

15. Convention concerning Private Employment Agencies (Convention No. 181)

16. Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Convention No. 182)

Council of Europe Human Rights Conventions

1. European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its additional protocols, including protocol No. 14

2. European Agreement Relating to Persons Participating in Proceedings of the European Court of Human Rights

3. European Convention on the Legal Status of Children Born Out of Wedlock
4. Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data
5. European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
6. Protocol No. 1 to the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
7. Protocol No. 2 to the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
8. Sixth Protocol to the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Council of Europe
9. European Social Charter (revised)
10. Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities
11. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine: Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine
12. Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine, on the Prohibition of Cloning Human Beings
13. Protocol No. 1 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
14. Additional Protocol to the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, on Transplantation of Organs and Tissues of Human Origin
15. Additional Protocol to the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, concerning Biomedical Research
16. Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

United Nations A/65/815

General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 April 2011

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 112 (c)
Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of fifteen members of the Human Rights Council

Letter dated 11 April 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to enclose an updated version of the human rights pledges and contributions of Costa Rica to the promotion and protection of human rights at the national and international levels (see annex).

The human rights pledges and contributions of Costa Rica were circulated to all Member States as of July 2009, when the Government announced its decision to present its candidature to the Human Rights Council for the 2011-2014 term. The elections to the Human Rights Council will be held during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on 20 May 2011.

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Eduardo **Ulibarri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 11 April 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

[Original: English and Spanish]

Candidature of Costa Rica to the Human Rights Council

Features, record and commitments

Summary

This note complements and updates the information and commitments presented by Costa Rica to all Permanent Missions to the United Nations in May 2009, in connection with its candidature to the Human Rights Council.

In this document, we reiterate and explain the role of human rights in Costa Rica's internal and external policies. We also summarize the country's human rights record, describe the main international instruments to which the country is a party and reiterate our standing invitation to all special procedures of the United Nations as well as our commitment to effective collaboration with the human rights mechanisms.

Historical adherence to human rights principles

The promotion and defence of human rights, from an integral point of view, has been a constant element in our national life and in our international actions. Our respect for human rights is also directly linked to respect for the rule of law, democracy, equality under the law and peaceful coexistence.

Primary education for both sexes as an "obligatory, tuition-free and State-financed" right was established with the enactment of the 1869 Constitution of Costa Rica; the death penalty was abolished in 1882 and the abolition of the armed forces was constitutionally established in 1949. This historical chain of events fostered dialogue as a means for conflict resolution, resulting in a culture of peace. Costa Rica is convinced that there is a strong relationship between the culture of peace and human rights; it is therefore a tireless advocate of both causes at the national and international levels.

Thanks to the resources released from military expenditures, and despite its limited development and status as a middle-income country, Costa Rica was able to reallocate a significant amount of its fiscal income to social investment, in particular in the areas of education, health, attention to vulnerable populations and the promotion of their rights. This attention has been particularly focused on children, women, the elderly, people living in poverty, migrants, the indigenous population and other vulnerable groups.

Human rights and national institutions

Under the Political Constitution of Costa Rica, international human rights instruments become constitutional norms. Moreover, our constitutional jurisprudence recognizes these instruments as having a supra-constitutional value,

insofar as they grant wider protection and guarantees to the people. Therefore, all international human rights instruments ratified by Costa Rica are equal to or take precedence over the Constitution.

In 1993, Costa Rica established an Office of the Ombudsperson ("Defensoría de los Habitantes"). This national human rights institution, part of the legislative branch, was established as a monitoring body, but it has absolute political and operational independence. Its mandate is to ensure the protection of rights of inhabitants of the country, including immigrants.

The Office of the Ombudsperson has become a very robust instrument in the human rights institutional framework. According to the "Paris Principles" it has "A" status, which means, among other things, that it fully complies with the principles of autonomy and own initiative. There are different departments (sections) in the Office of the Ombudsperson specifically in charge of monitoring respect for the human rights of vulnerable groups.

There are other public institutions specialized in promoting the development of specific groups and ensuring their rights, such as the National Board for Childhood ("Patronato Nacional de la Infancia"), the National Institute for Women ("Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres") and the National Commission for Indigenous Affairs ("Comisión Nacional de Asuntos Indígenas"). The National Directorate of Migration ("Dirección General de Migración") also has consultation mechanisms and constant interaction with organized groups of immigrants.

In Costa Rica, the three branches of Government (legislative, executive and judiciary) are fully independent. The existence of a fourth, also fully independent, branch is a consolidated reality; this branch is the High Electoral Tribunal, which constitutes an institutional innovation in our country.

There is no political interference with the judiciary branch in Costa Rica, which constitutes the last instance for conflict resolution as well as a fully fledged autonomous system of justice. Since 1989, a separate constitutional jurisdiction established within the judiciary branch offers effective remedies related to simple and direct access, to guarantee the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the population.

The existence of vigorous exercise and protection of freedom of expression, autonomous universities and a wide range of community, labour, business, professional and civil society organizations are also factors that contribute to the full enjoyment of human rights.

Given these elements, Costa Rica also has significant legal, academic and technical capacities in human rights issues, as well as an active and constructive approach and an integral vision of its promotion and respect.

Human Rights in the international context

Costa Rica is a State party to the principal international and inter-American human rights instruments.

The country was the first to sign and ratify the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It is also a State party to the two Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, in compliance with the pledges and

commitments made in May 2009, we will sign the 2008 Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in April of 2011.

Costa Rica is a State party to many other international instruments, including:

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979, and its Optional Protocol, 1999
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984, and its Optional Protocol, 2002
- Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, and its Optional Protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2000
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006, and its Optional Protocol from the same year
- International Labour Organization Conventions No. 138 (on the minimum age for admission to employment); No. 169 (on indigenous and tribal peoples); and No. 182 (concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour).

As a founding member of the United Nations, Costa Rica became a member of the Commission on Human Rights in 1946, and its first Ambassador to the United Nations was elected Vice-Chair of the then newly created institution.

The country was also a member of the aforementioned Commission during the periods from 1964 to 1967, 1980 to 1988, 1992 to 1994 and 2001 to 2006. During its membership, the country provided leadership on important initiatives, especially in the area of human rights education. Costa Rica also supported initiatives such as the creation of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The country became one of the main advocates for its establishment, beginning at the General Assembly of 1965 until its creation in 1995. It also advocated strongly for the adoption of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Between 2000 and 2002, Costa Rica served as a chair of the Commission on Human Rights Working Group on the Optional Protocol, which was adopted in December 2002.

Costa Rica extended a standing invitation to all special procedures of the United Nations and is committed to collaborating effectively with the human rights mechanisms.

Although Costa Rica has not yet been a member of the Human Rights Council, it has actively participated, within cross-regional groups of countries, in discussions on such topics as human rights education and the linkages among human rights, climate change and the environment.

The country has also participated actively and constructively in the human rights review process both in Geneva and New York.

During its most recent period as a non-permanent member of the Security Council (2008 and 2009), Costa Rica encouraged, among other human rights issues, the protection of civilians in armed conflict, respect for due process in the listing and delisting of individuals and entities associated with terrorism, the fight against impunity and the pursuit of international justice.

Within the inter-American human rights system, Costa Rica hosted the conference at which the American Convention on Human Rights (1969) was adopted. It was the first country to ratify it and to accept its full jurisdiction.

The headquarters of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and the United Nations-mandated University for Peace are located in Costa Rica.

Costa Rica's conception of the Human Rights Council

Costa Rica attributes great importance to the Human Rights Council and to the United Nations human rights system. It considers these institutions essential for the development of a systemic approach to human rights and to promote better coordination among the different related entities at the United Nations.

As part of this systemic approach, Costa Rica supports the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity, non-selectivity, non-politicization, international constructive dialogue and cooperation.

Our country believes in the importance of linking the different actors in the human rights field and in the Council's support for the development of national capabilities on human rights. These national capabilities should contribute to the development of early warnings, promote dialogue among the different actors and support countries in their efforts to improve their performance in this area.

Summarizing, Costa Rica advocates a proactive attitude regarding the promotion and protection of human rights within a systemic approach of processes.

Costa Rica's commitments and voluntary pledges

In connection with its candidature to the Human Rights Council, Costa Rica commits to the following:

At the national level:

- To continue the practice of adopting new international human rights instruments. Following up on one of our commitments, the process of signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has already started;
- To promptly achieve legislative approval of the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance. This Convention is well advanced in the legislative process;
- To promote even more vigorous public policies regarding gender equality and the participation of vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, people of African descent and indigenous people, at all levels of society. An example of these efforts is the issuance of a national plan against discrimination;

- To establish an inter-institutional committee on human rights that actively works on the national reports to the treaty-based bodies and to the universal periodic review mechanism. The committee will also be responsible for disseminating and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of these bodies and of other human rights mechanisms;
- To follow through on the accepted recommendations derived from its participation in the universal periodic review mechanism, widely disseminate them and ensure their implementation.

Regarding the functioning of the Human Rights Council:

- To continue promoting constructive initiatives on such important topics as the promotion of the World Programme for Human Rights Education; education in general; conservation of the environment; and the access of all people, including the more vulnerable groups of society, to the effective exercise of their rights;
- To encourage dialogue as the best mechanism for conflict resolution and the discussion of all relevant themes. In this regard, Costa Rica considers inadvisable the non-action motions on draft resolutions;
- To support and constructively participate in the different bodies (organs, mechanisms, working groups) of the Human Rights Council, while promoting the independence of the special procedures system;
- To insist on obtaining an effective and immediate response from the human rights protection system to emergency situations, for example, through special sessions of the Human Rights Council;
- Despite its status as a middle-income country, Costa Rica will make a special effort in 2011 to contribute financial resources to show its support for important initiatives in the field of human rights.

United Nations A/65/816–S/2011/237

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 April 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

Letter dated 9 April 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The unprecedented recent increase in ceasefire violations by Azerbaijan along the line of contact once again serves as a reminder that Azerbaijan is not committed to the agreement reached during the trilateral meeting of the Armenian, Russian and Azerbaijani Presidents in Sochi (Russia) on 5 March 2011. Instead of showing commitment to the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno Karabakh issue (a commitment which it proclaims to adhere to), Azerbaijan continues to escalate tensions and impede the peace process.

The Azerbaijani side is brazenly attempting to distract the international community's attention from the reality on the ground by shifting the responsibility for its own militaristic actions and ceasefire violations on others and sparing no effort in portraying them as aggressor. The practice of putting the blame on others in order to hide its own crimes has become a regular exercise for Azerbaijan.

The latest attempt is the unfounded accusation, contained in the recent letter from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan (contained in document A/65/780-S/2011/132), concerning the killing of a 9-year-old child on 8 March. The information circulated by the Azerbaijani authorities about this tragic incident is nothing but an attempt to save the tarnished image of the country, which has obviously suffered after the murder of an Armenian soldier by an Azerbaijani sniper on the eve of the above-mentioned meeting in Sochi, thus deviating the attention of the international community. The scribblers of Azerbaijani disinformation should

Please recycle

realize that such cheap steps are not only unconvincing, but are shameful, as a life of a child is being used as a propaganda tool.

Concerned by the reports of ceasefire violations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Mission conducted monitoring along the line of contact. While the Nagorno Karabakh authorities followed their early commitment and allowed the representatives of the OSCE Mission to assess the situation as agreed, Azerbaijan did not grant access to the OSCE Mission despite the prior agreement. If Azerbaijan is really committed to investigating the violations of ceasefire, as it purports to be in the above-mentioned letter, then it should cooperate with the OSCE Mission and not obstruct its work.

To further aggravate the situation, on the day of monitoring, 10 March, Azerbaijan violated the ceasefire once again in several sections of the line of contact, resulting in the death of a 19-year-old serviceman of the Defence Army of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic, Arthur Aghababyan, near Kuropatkino village.

Other despicable violations committed by Azerbaijan during the month of March include the following incidents:

- Grigor Shakhqian, born in 1991, serviceman of the Defence Army of Nagorno Karabkh Republic, was shot while he was off-day and riding in the back of a truck in the area of Verin-Chaylu village on 4 March 2011 at around 14.30. He was pronounced dead at 15.00, on the road to a hospital.
- Aharon Hayrapetyan, born in 1991, serviceman of the Defence Army of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic, was shot in the vicinity of the Sarijanli village on 17 March 2011 at 17.34. He was admitted to the Stepanakert hospital emergency ward at 18.20 where he was pronounced dead at 18.59.
- Hovhannes Avdalyan, born in 1991, sergeant of the Defence Army of Nagorno Karabakh Republic, was shot in the vicinity of the Jraberd village on 3 March 2011 at 11.10. He was admitted to the Stepanakert hospital emergency ward at 14.00 and, although his life was saved, he currently remains in a serious condition.

All these facts once again show that Azerbaijan continues to violate the tripartite agreement on confidence-building measures reached in Sochi, further undermining the Nagorno Karabakh peace process through provocative actions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex on the ceasefire violations for the period from 1 March to 1 April 2011, circulated as document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 9 April 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 March to 1 April 2011

			Firing from Azerbaijani side	
No.	*Direction*	*Date, time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
1.	Baganis	01.03.11 13.50	AK	1
2.	Paravaqar	02.03.11 11.05	AK	10
3.	Chinari	03.03.11 10.30	AK SVD	35 5
4.	Chinari	03.03.11 12.30	SVD	15
5.	Chinari	03.03.11 21.50	PK AK SVD	5 30 10
6.	Berdavan	03.03.11 15.30	PK	20
7.	Berdavan	03.03.11 16.00	AK PK	4 4
8.	Khndzorut	03.03.11 14.15	AK	1
9.	Chinari	05.03.11 15.00	Machine gun 12.7 mm	2
10.	Chinari	05.03.11 17.20	PK Machine gun 12.7 mm	60 50
11.	Vazashen	05.03.11 17.00	AK	40
12.	Ajgepar	07.03.11 10.30	AK	2
13.	Ajgepar	07.03.11 12.15	AK	8
14.	Paravaqar	08.03.11 00.10	AK	10
15.	Ajgehovit	07.03.11 10.50	AK	2
16.	Berdaber	07.03.11 12.20	PK	8
17.	Yeraskh	07.03.11 19.30	AK	5
18.	Yeraskh	07.03.11 19.45	AK	5

			Firing from Azerbaijani side	
No.	*Direction*	*Date, time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
19.	Yeraskh	07.03.11 20.10	AK	3
20.	Agarak	07.03.11 22.00	AK	3
21.	Chinari	08.03.11 20.45	AK	3
22.	Chinari	09.03.11 22.35	AK PK	10 15
23.	Yeraskh	09.03.11 21.50	AK	5
24.	Yeraskh	09.03.11 21.55	AK	1
25.	Yeraskh	09.03.11 22.05	AK	15
26.	Yeraskh	09.03.11 22.35	AK	20
27.	Yeraskh	09.03.11 22.45	AK	4
28.	Yeraskh	09.03.11 22.55	AK	5
29.	Yeraskh	09.03.11 23.35	PK	3
30.	Yeraskh	10.03.11 01.05	AK	15
31.	Yeraskh	10.03.11 01.05	AK	5
32.	Yeraskh	11.03.11 21.50	AK	1
33.	Chinari	12.03.11 18.00	Sniper weapon 12.7 mm	5
34.	Vazashen	12.03.11 12.10	SVD	3
35.	Vazashen	12.03.11 12.10	SVD	3
36.	Laligyugh	12.03.11 13.10	PK	4
37.	Azaramut	12.03.11 16.45	SVD	1
38.	Ajgehwvit	12.03.11 19.10	AK	8
39.	Berdavan	12.03.11 22.00	AK	6
40.	Vazashen	14.03.11 01.15	AK	30

			Firing from Azerbaijani side	
No.	*Direction*	*Date, time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
41.	Berdavan	13.03.11 12.45	AK	3
42.	Berdavan	14.03.11 01.15	AK	15
43.	Berdavan	14.03.11 01.20	AK	15
44.	Yeraskh	13.03.11 15.30	AK	4
45.	Paravaqar	14.03.11 12.10	AK SVD	5 5
46.	Dovekh	14.03.11 16.30	PK	15
47.	Dovekh	14.03.11 16.30	PK	25
48.	Barekamavan	14.03.11 22.40	AK SVD	5 1
49.	Aygedzor	15.03.11 12.00	AK PK	30 20
50.	Paravaqar	15.03.11 14.20	AK	24
51.	Kayanavan	15.03.11 20.30	AK	4
52.	Bergaber	15.03.11 20.30	AK	70
53.	Bergaber	15.03.11 20.30	Machine gun 12.7 mm AK	10 25
54.	Vazashen	15.03.11 22.40	AK	15
55.	Koty	15.03.11 19.40	RPK 5.45 mm AK	3 5
56.	Yeraskh	15.03.11 21.50	AK	1
57.	Khndzorut	15.03.11 19.30	PK	5
58.	Vazashen	16.03.11 21.00	AK	25
59.	Berdavan	16.03.11 21.10	AK	1
60.	Sevakavan	16.03.11 15.05	AK	2
61.	Kayanavan	17.03.11 15.55	SVD	1
62.	Kayanavan	17.03.11 19.30	AK	20

			Firing from Azerbaijani side	
No.	*Direction*	*Date, time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
63.	Dovekh	17.03.11 15.35	SVD PK AK	5 10 25
64.	Lichk	17.03.11 16.35	AK	2
65.	Berdavan	18.03.11 13.30	AK PK SVD	15 10 5
66.	Berdavan	18.03.11 13.30	AK	7
67.	Barekamavan	18.03.11 17.55	AK	12
68.	Ajgepar	19.03.11 15.00	AK	1
69.	Vazashen	19.03.11 16.00	SVD	2
70.	Dovekh	19.03.11 14.55	SVD	6
71.	Barekamavan	19.03.11 14.55	AK	8
72.	Barekamavan	19.03.11 19.45	RPK 5.45 mm	13
73.	Barekamavan	19.03.11 19.45	SVD RPK 5.45 mm	2 15
74.	Movacs	20.03.11 22.25	AK	4
75.	Vazashen	20.03.11 20.00	AK	10
76.	Vazashen	20.03.11 20.00	AK PK	50 50
77.	Margyugh	20.03.11 21.30	AK	3
78.	Koty	20.03.11 15.20	SVD	1
79.	Koty	20.03.11 15.55	SVD	1
80.	Koty	20.03.11 15.55	SVD	3
81.	Barekamavan	20.03.11 17.10	AK	30
82.	Barekamavan	20.03.11 17.10	SVD	4
83.	Voskepar	20.03.11 21.25	AK	2
84.	Koty	21.03.11 00.30	SVD	15

			Firing from Azerbaijani side	
No.	*Direction*	*Date, time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
85.	Agarak	20.03.11 21.30	AK	3
86.	Berdavan	21.03.11 21.20	AK	60
87.	Aygepar	22.03.11 12.50	AK	3
88.	Vazashen	22.03.11 10.30	SVD	5
89.	Voskepar	22.03.11 23.20	AK	2
90.	Yanshak	26.03.11 18.15	PK	12
91.	Chinari	26.03.11 21.15	AK	15
92.	Aygedzor	26.03.11 21.15	SVD	15
93.	Bercaber	26.03.11 16.50	AK	15
94.	Barekamavan	26.03.11 19.00	SVD PK	4 2
95.	Barekamavan	26.03.11 20.40	PK	30
96.	Mehrab	27.03.11 17.00	SVD	2
97.	Chinari	28.03.11 00.50	PK	45
98.	Aygepar	28.03.11 16.55	AK	1
99.	Bercaber	28.03.11 20.30	SVD	3
100.	Bercaber	28.03.11 20.30	AK	5
101.	Nerkin Karmiraghbur	30.03.11 23.10	SVD AK	5 25
102.	Aygepar	30.03.11 19.45	AK	1
103.	Barekamavan	30.03.11 13.00	SVD	1
104.	Barekamavan	30.03.11 19.45	SVD	1
105.	Movacs	31.03.11 12.15	AK	4

			Firing from Azerbaijani side	
No.	*Direction*	*Date, time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
106.	Chinari	31.03.11 09.20	Sniper weapon 12.7 mm AK	2 6
107.	Koty	31.03.11 11.40	RPK 5.45 mm	4

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 1 March to 1 April 2011:

Number of violations: 107
Shots: about 1,407

PK ~ (343), SVD — (124), machine gun 12.7 mm — (62), AK ~ (865), sniper weapon 12.7 mm — (7), RPK 5.45 mm ~ (35).

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Nagorno Karabakh from 1 March to 1 April 2011:

Number of violations: 1,045
Shots: about 5,888

RPG-7 — (1), PK ~ (917), RPK 5.45 mm ~ (10), SVD — (479), machine gun 12.7 mm ~ (101), sniper weapon 12.7 mm — (55), UTYOS-12.7 mm ~ (45), AK ~ (4,267), automatic grenade launcher 30 mm (13).